Calcoin News

Official Publication of the

California State Numismatic Association

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Volume 7, Number 4

JULY, 1953

Mayfair Hotel

Site of 13th CSNA Convention
Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 22-25, 1953

13th C.S.N.A. Convention

"Cooperation is the watchword that is going to make this next CSNA convention at Los Angeles, October 22-25, the best yet."

Thus spoke General Chairman George Bennett in describing preparations for the convention. Bennett, who is president of the Los Angeles Coin Club, states that the splendid gesture of all the coin clubs in the Los Angeles area in participating in arrangements cannot help but make this an outstanding meeting in CSNA history.

"The Mayfair Hotel, located at 1256 West Seventh Street, offers every convenience we could ask for in a convention," stated Bennett. "Located conveniently, both to downtown Los Angeles and the famed Wilshire district, it offers visitors a wonderful opportunity to see Los Angeles at its best. We hope to entertain the biggest crowd ever to attend a CSNA convention."

Committee assignments as announced by Mr. Bennett are:

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mr. George Bennett
ASSISTANT CHAIRMAN
Mr. John Yribarne
REGISTRATION
Mr. Robert McArthur
EXHIBITS
Mr. Robert Williams
BOURSE
Mr. Joe Block, Mr. Lloyd Nelson
AWARDS
John E. Ohls
AUCTION
Mr. Leo Young, Mr. Earl Parker
NUMISMATIC PROGRAM
"The Classical Collectors"
RECEPTION
Mrs. Grace Brainard
Mrs. Thelma Case
PUBLICITY
Mr. James Mladin
ENTERTAINMENT
Mr. Herb Bergen
Mr. Karl Brainard
LADIES PARTY
Mrs. Grace Brainard
Mrs. Thelma Case
Mrs. H. Davidson
Mrs. R. Fulks
SECURITY
Col. J. E. Whitney
SGT.-AT-ARMS
Mr. R. Gjurovich
GENERAL ASSIGNMENTS
Mr. Wm. Fanning,
Los Angeles Club
Mr. Lewis ,
San Fernando Club
Mr. Abel Sampson,
Long Beach Club
Mr. Max Wedertz,
Bay Cities Club
Mr. Jay Dare,
Los Angeles Club

62nd ANA Convention

The 1935 annual convention to be held at the Baker Hotel in Dallas, Texas, on August 22-26 promises to be an outstanding affair. The first ever to be held in the Lone Star State, the committee is determined to uphold the reputation of Texas in making it bigger and better. Of particular interest will be the exhibit of the newly organized Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico, consisting of an almost complete collection of the coinage of Mexico. The metallic part of the official convention badge was designed and manufactured by the Sociedad as an evidence of the spirit of friendship and cooperation existing between the two organizations and countries.

Numismatic Gallery of Beverly Hills will conduct the auction, and a goodly number of Californians have indicated that they are making plans to attend this 62nd A.N.A. convention at Dallas, Texas.

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California Club News, Views, and Whos

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB. — The February meeting was called to order by President George Bennett at 8:30 P.M. There were 47 members and guests present.

One of the our few out-of-state members, Arthur Rutz, of Gary, Ind., attended the meeting. It was a very pleasant surprise and those present were truly glad that they came to this meeting.

Hunter R. Hilton and Mell G. Hoffman were voted in as members of the club.

Exhibitors were: Robert S. Benner, Michael P. Carey, Hunter R. Hilton, Arthur Ritz, William D. Koonee, and Paul Weiger.

The speaker for the evening was Whitney Carpenter, on Orders and Decorations of Prussia. Mr. Carpenter's talk was very interesting and educational. Orders were for the nobility and medals were for enlisted men. The Iron Cross was first given in 1813. It was divided into three classes, Grand Order, with collar for generals only (only four given), first class for officers, and second class for any soldier. The Iron Cross may also have a bar with a smaller Iron Cross suspended from it. This is given as a medal of honor. Other orders explained were Ordre Pour le Merite, Black Eagle (oldest order), Red Eagle, Blucher Star, and the Hildagar Order. These orders ended with the fall of the German Empire.

New orders founded under Nazi rule were the Knights Cross and the Haeken Cross by Adolph Hitler, and the Grand Cross by Goering. The Nazi swastika and the Navaho Indian swastika are not the same, as the arms of the cross are bent in different directions.

After refreshments were served, George Bennett and Carl Brainard conducted the auction in short order.

* * *

The March meeting was called to order at 8:30 P.M. by President George Bennett. There were 67 members and guests present.

Harold McCabe gave a report of the last Board of Governors meeting. As a result of the meeting, a Coin Committee was appointed (Joe Block, Carl Brainard, Harold McCabe and Arthur F. Wildbeek, Sr.) to grade auction material and to assist members in locating a suitable place to display coins for National Coin Week.

D. R. Dinius and Murray G. Singer were voted into the club as members.

Displays were arranged by Michael P. Carey, William D. Koonee, Robert S. Benner, Harold McCabe and Robert Williams.

The speaker for the evening was Robert Williams. His topic was U.S. Commemorative Coins from 1892 to 1953. Our commemorative coins have done more to increase the interest in numismatics in the U.S. than all the other issues of coins put together, yet because certain groups, in the past, have made a "racket" out of the issuing of commemorative coins, it is now almost impossible to get Congress to commemorate an important historical event of our country. A short and interesting history was given of the following coins: Columbian, Isabella, Lafayette, Alabama, Oregon Trail, Gettysburg, and the Booker T. Washington.

Mr. Williams concluded his talk with the following recommendations: That Commemorative Coins should be limited to 50,000 coins, to be issued from only one mint, all coins to be issued in the same calendar year and that the distributing price should be set by Congress when they authorize the bill.

The ladies of the club served the refreshments.

The drawing and the auction were held under the guidance of George Bennett, Carl Brainard and Lloyd Nelson.

* * *

The April meeting was called to order at 8:15 by President George Bennett. It was regretted that this meeting fell on Good Friday; however, 53 members and guests attended.

As no speaker was secured for this meeting, most of the time was spent in discussing club affairs.

Karl Brainard, Bob Heller and John Yribarne were appointed as delegates to extend official greetings

to the CSNA members at Merced and to invite them to the fall convention at Los Angeles.

A special auction of uncirculated and proof coins will be held at the June meeting under the supervision of the following members: Lloyd Nelson, Harold McCabe, Robert Williams, Joe Block, George Bennett and John Yribarne.

Bernie Singer was voted into the club as a member.

Displays were arranged by William Koonce and Dr. Charles Harbeck.

Refreshments were served and then a raffle and the regular auction were held.

—V. D. Dieterle,
Secretary.

* * *

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. — The 446th meeting of the Society at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco on Wednesday, April 29, was attended by 26 members and 18 guests, including Theodore J. Reidelbach, president, and Clifford C. Cole, secretary, of the Redwood Empire Coin Club, Santa Rosa, Pfc. Arthur Fogelberg from Fort Ord, and Major Chas. V. Kappen who had just returned from service in the Far East.

President Leslie G. Lodge announced that the invitation of our Society to California State Numismatic Association to hold its 1954 spring semi-annual convention in San Francisco was accepted, and according to Dr. Nathan A. Bowers of Atherton, newly-elected president of CSNA, is set for April 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1954, at the Bellvue Hotel. Dr. Bowers' application for membership in our Society was also received.

Several who attended the Merced semi-annual convention of CSNA the early part of the month gave interesting observations of it, and John E. Ohls, our vice-president, introduced the many guests before calling on the 14 who had exhibits,

Those who showed exhibits were: Ken P. Allen, Clifford H. Bloom, Rudy Gjurovich, Mrs. G. P. Hatch, David L. Redfield, Roy Hill, A. G. K. Jakobsen, Major Chas. V. Kappen, Leslie G. Lodge, Kurt E. Loret, John E. Ohls, Douglas M. Perham, Paul D. Snedaker, and Milton D. Strauch.

National Coin Week exhibits were reviewed by Roy Hill, there being exhibits at the San Francisco Examiner, Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co.'s History Room, the Fairmont Hotel, and the San Francisco Public Library.

The Society's meeting at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, for Wednesday, June 24, will honor the 38th anniversary of its founding by the late Farran Zerbe, long active in ANA circles. Visiting collectors are always welcome. Coin collectors who may be vacationing in San Francisco this summer are welcome to our other meetings, July 29 or August 26, as our Society meetings do not stop for the summer season.

* * *

The 447th meeting of the Society at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, drew 29 members and 18 guests to see the ANA's Edward T. Newell Education Committee slides on U.S. paper money. President L. C. Lodge called on Vice-President John E. Ohls to introduce the many guests, many of whom repeated previous visits, and all were made welcome to the meeting. Two new members were announced as being admitted, Dr. N. A. Bowers of Atherton and Pfc. Arthur Fogelberg of Fort Ord, while four new applications were received.

There were 14 exhibitors for the evening, with interesting exhibits by the following: Ken P. Allen, H. F. Bowker, Frank X. Galvin, Rudy Gjurovich, Roy Hill, George F. Hodges, Kurt E. Loret, A. G. K. Jakobsen, John E. Ohls, Earl A. Parker, David L. Redfield, Paul D. Snedaker, and Nicholas A. Slobodchikoff.

George F. Hodges provided a most interesting review of paper money as a field in collecting, and prefaced his narration of the slides with a short summary of the how and why of the use of paper money as far as is known. As David Redfield operated the projector, Mr. Hodges described the various types of paper money shown on the screen and pointed out many interesting facts.

A short auction was conducted by Earl A. Parker and the meeting was adjourned, with the Society's 38th Anniversary as the attraction for the last Wednesday in June.

Good programs are being lined up for succeeding months and collectors who may be in the San Francisco area on or about July 29, August 26,

September 30, or any last Wednesday of the month, will be most welcome to visit the meeting (at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco) of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society.

—Roy Hill,
Recording Secretary.

* * *

SAN BERNARDINO COIN CLUB. The 59th meeting of the San Bernardino County Club was held May 21, 1953, at the Chamber of Commerce Building. There were 30 members present, including Mr. Vivian, an honorary member. Mrs. Charles Colver and Mrs. John Yribarne were guests for the evening.

The club had 14 displays during National Coin Week. The members all expressed their favorable opinion on this year's theme. Everyone had some coins that met this year's text of the theme.

ANA slides Series No. 15 on currency were shown. This series of slides was most interesting and many of the members had additional comments to make pertaining to the various slides. The members are anxiously awaiting further slides in this series on currency. It is felt that all clubs will want to avail themselves of the use of these slides. It is an evening well spent and most educational.

An auction was held, using our new board, and some very fine material was offered for auction. The usual door prize drawing was held.

—A. B. Coon,
Secretary.

* * *

SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. — The 16th anniversary dinner meeting of the San Diego Numismatic Society was held in the auditorium of the Downtown YMCA on Monday evening, June 1, with 85 members and guests sitting down to dinner at 7:00 p.m. A delightful program of music was rendered by the five-piece marimba group of Bonham Boy's Band who responded to the applause from the appreciative audience with numerous encores.

With some 15 or 16 displays shown at the tables lining the walls, and covering a wide variety of numismatic subjects, the judges finally gave first award to James Crouthamel, second to T. W. Ward, third to Atwood MacDonald, fourth to Francis S. Jones and the special award ribbon to Mrs. L. C. Panosh.

Numerous door prizes were drawn for, and the flowers for table decorations which had been donated by Mr. Anderson were raffled off, the proceeds going to the club treasury.

It was announced that due to the need for more room, the club would meet at this location from now on. Among the visitors were Mr. Karl Brainard and Mr. Paul Weiger of Los Angeles.

—Francis S. Jones,
Secretary.

* * *

SAN JOSE COIN CLUB. — The San Jose Coin Club meeting on the first Monday evening of each month, in Room 222 of Hotel DeAnza, enjoyed a rare treat at the regular May 4th meeting.

Major Charles V. Kappen, fresh back from Korea and Japan, and former president of the club, gave a splendid talk on his tour of duty in the Far East, emphasizing his talk with many fine pictures he shot with his new 16mm. camera, also an extraordinary display of Korean coins, some of which are among the very rare ones of that country. Mr. Kappen stated many coins that otherwise might never be seen now come to light through the recent bombings in that area by United Nations planes, the coins having been buried for want of a better place to leave them by persons who found it necessary to find safer abodes.

After the pictures, an auction of 21 lots was conducted by Ralph "Curly" Mitchell, to the delight and great amusement of all present and especially the treasurer of the club. Ralph can sure get the money when ordinary efforts have woefully failed.

The March meeting was addressed by Mr. F. J. Monteagle, assistant city editor of the Oakland Tribune, on the subject of the Carson City Mint which was enlightened with many stories of the early Gold Mining Days not usually heard or known.

Mr. Monteagle displayed an unusual collection of Carson City Dollars and other mementos of those stirring days.
the right way as duty dictates, the earnings from this work are very

(More Club News—Page 8)

How Money Was Made in the 16th Century

By John S. Thompson

The first **printed** book to cover the entire field of metalurgy, and disclose to the world the sciences of smelting, refining and metal working, was written by Vannuccio Biringuccio in the sixteenth century. Such information as had existed prior to that period had been transmitted from father to son, or to other relatives, as trade secrets, and closely guarded from outsiders. Biringuccio was the first to break down these barriers and give to the world their secrets through the new science of printing. He wrote from the standpoint of the practical metal worker with the object of transmitting his accumulated knowledge of the technical details of these crafts.

Vannuccio Biringuccio was born in Siena, Italy, in 1480. At the age of thirty-five he was an employe of the local mint and, with others, was accused of debasing the coinage. Failing to answer the charges he was declared a rebel and exiled as a traitor to the Republic. He fled the country and traveled in Germany and Italy, where he practiced the arts of metallurgy and was engaged in the assaying, casting and working of metals and their alloys. In 1530 he returned to Siena and again entered the service of the Republic and, in 1538, became the head of the papal foundry in Rome and the director of papal munitions. He died in 1539, a year before his **Pirotechnia** was published It was translated in 1942 by Drs. C. S. Smith and M. T. Gudni.

There had been one or two editions of other printed works on some of the aspects of metallurgy issued prior to Biringuccio's book, but it is doubtful that he obtained anything of practical importance from any of them. Agricola was a contemporaneous author and in his famous **De Re Metallica** of 1556 he says: "By reading his (Biringucco's) directions, I have refreshed my memory of those things which I saw in Italy." But Agricola copied, without further acknowledgement of authorship, whole chapters of Biringuccio's accounts of the distillation of mercury and sulphur, glass and steel making and the recovery by chrystallization of saltpeter, alum, salt and vitriol, together with other less important sections.

De Re Metallica, translated from the Latin by Herbert C. and Lou H. Hoover.

Biringuccio wrote his treatise in the vernacular Tuscanese at a period when most scholars employed the more elegant phraseology of the Latin, but it is unlikely that he was a scholar except in the school of practical experience. He used much of the high-flown rhetoric of the age and indulged in some romantic considerations quite apart from his early subject, such as his last chapter "Concerning the Fire that Consumes Without Leaving Ashes, That Is More Powerful than All Other Fires, and That Has as Its Smith the Great Sun of Venus." This, he says, is the fire of love, which he knew "in his own breast and as my very own and can therefore surely esteem it as hotter than all the other fires that the world calls by that name. Although today its sparks and living flames are spent because of my cold and hoary season, nevertheless it is true that the memory of acts of love of long ago still remains with some smoke and warmth."

He was a true son of Italy to the last.

Considering the fact that Biringuccio had been accused of debasing the coinage of the mint in which he had been employed in his earlier career, he might be considered to have been qualified to write his third chapter of Book Nine: "Discourse and Advice on How to Operate a Mint Honestly and With Profit." He says in part:

"The material handled in this work is most often either gold or silver all ready to be spent, and these things are very attractive to those who handle them. In addition to being made into pieces of money likely to disappear, it is very easy to lose, and whatever part is lacking for any reason whatever brings detriment and loss to the patron since it is a thing of value . . . If through negligence you exceed in perfection you harm yourself without benefit to anyone, and if you fall short, you fail in your duty, and you become known by most people as a disreputable person. Very severe and abusive punishment is often dealt for this in addition to the disgrace. If you choose to proceed in

slight; yet, beeause it is in many small parts done often, and because as soon as it is finished it has its profit which aeeumulates, the many small parts multiply in sueh a way that a great profit results therefrom at the end of the year. If you wish to do it well, it is necessary that you do as much as possible yourself beeause, in addition to earning yourself what your helpers would earn, you avoid the mob of handlers and their greed."

Biringueeio warns against carelessness in cheeking the helpers, "for mueh fraud ean be done with these as well as in not refining well. . . . Even though the weight of eaeh one agrees with the assay, if your assayer happens to be also your partner, he ean do things to his own great benefit. You must likewise wateh the one who melts the parted gold and silver in order to reduee it into one body, and also the one who cuts the plates for making the money."

For making gold coins, Biringueeio describes a process of great antiquity. He says:

"Having brought it by cementation exaetly to the carat (minus the amount of fineness that is the remedy granted to you as clear profit by the prinee), the quantity that you have or that you wish to work is taken, melted, and east into bars. These bars are extended with a hammer on a flat anvil and are all reduced to a certain uniform thinness. These are cut erosswise from the length into little squares like diee so that they turn out a little heavier than the money you wish to make. Then they are eut into pieces all of the samc size with a pair of large eutting pincers. They are then annealed in a little frying pan or something else with a red-hot fire of charcoal, after which they are given to the stampers and in one or two blows are all flattened out one by one on a stone. Thus made, they are smoothed by the workers and brought almost to the size that they are to havc. In this shape they go to the adjusters who earefully reduee them to the exaet weight without any exeess. Then they are returned in this condition to the workers who finish smoothing them and rounding them by hammering on the edges. Thus made, they are heated and thrown into a common blanching liquor made with powdered tartar, salt and water, or urine. In this way the gold is cleaned and brightened and then the pieees are washed well with clear water. When dried, they are sent to the dies and thus eoined they are finished so that they have only to be spent."

This last detail was, then as now, perhaps the easiest.

MORE CLUB NEWS

Continued from Page 6)

Roy Hill supplemented the display with receipts for gold and silver ore at the Carson City Mint from his vast store of material pertaining to the Mints and Pioneer Days.

Meetings have a fine attendance and the following are new members reeeived: Mr. Clarence Harmon, 101 Oak Ave., S.E. Mt. View, Calif., Mr. Emerson Arends, 500 Cambrian Dr., Campbell, Calif., Mr. Henry Bune, 2421 Lansford Ave., San Jose.

—George F. Hodges,
Scribe.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB.—The 60th meeting of the San Bernardino County Coin Club was held at the Chamber of Commerce building on June 19. The meeting was called to order by President O. L. Arnold.

Twenty-seven persons attended the meeting, including the following guests.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Schmidt were introduced by Mr. Kessler.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Crawford, Mr. F. I. Burkett and Rudy Abrahms were introduced by Bryan Burke Jr. Mr. Benny Pallotto was introduced by Mr. Culey.

Bryan Burke Jr. presented a most enlightening tal kon German inflation. A great amount of research was evident because the topic was beautifully eovered. The tragedy of a nation in the throes of inflation sueh as Germany suffered after World War I can never be understood by people who have never been through such a ruthless and trying time.

Dr. Emmons displayed the following items: 1887, 1868, 1936 and 1937 Proof Sets, a complete set of Mexican 50 Pesos gold pieces in Black Plastic, a 1907 St. Gaudens 20-dollar gold pieee with Roman numerals and wire edge.

—A. B. Coon,
Secretary.

Who's Who In California Numismatics

DR. C. GLENN CURTIS

In spite of the fact that Dr. Curtis is one of the best known numismatists in Southern California, first attempts to get enough information for a biographical sketch of his life resulted only in the information that he was born many years ago, went to school now and then, that his war service was confined to the "Battle of Influenza" in World War I, that he is married, and is a doctor of medicine, practicing his profession in Brea, California.

Diligent research reveals that "Doc" was really born on Jan. 29, 1894, in Atlanta, Georgia. East Lake, Georgia, gave him his grammar schooling, followed by high school at Oooltewah, Tennessee. World War I intervened and no amount of research could reveal any other battles than the one recorded above, the scene of action being Camp Gordon, Georgia.

At the conclusion of hostilities, the war-weary "Doc" enrolled at Union College, College View, Nebraska, where he eventually received his B.S. degree in 1920. Then entering Loma Linda College of Medical Evangelists, h graduated in 1924 and after serving internship and residency at Loma Linda, came to Brea in 1927 where he has practiced with notable success.

In 1949, his ability as organizer and renown as a doctor was recognized by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, a government corporation operating under the State Department, being sent to Ecuador for two years as Chief of Party in charge of Health and Sanitation. The work consisted of establishing a Malarial and Yaws control program, and also the finishing, constructing, equipping, financing and staffing of 11 hospitals in Ecuador. During his tour of duty, that country experienced a disastrous earthquake, and Doc's colored slides depicting that and many other interesting scenes in Ecuador have enlivened the programs of practically every coin club in Southern California.

He has been one of the most active members of the Orange County Coin Club, serving in various official capacities until 1952 when he was elected president. Although his year as president did not lack for educational or numismatic endeavor, it will probably be best remembered as undoubtedly the most hilarious year in that club's history. At the recent CSNA convention in Merced, "Doc" was elected vice-president.

Diligent research fails to reveal any collecting specialty. Whether it is gold, silver, porcelain or glass; round, square, oblong or many-sided; modern, medieval or ancient; if it is, or ever was, used as money, "Doc" is interested.

THE COINS OF KOREA

By ALAN D. CRAIG

The 4th of a series of articles by Alan D. Craig. All rights reserved by the author.
Address all comments to the author at 72 Dockweiler Sta., Los Angeles 7, California.

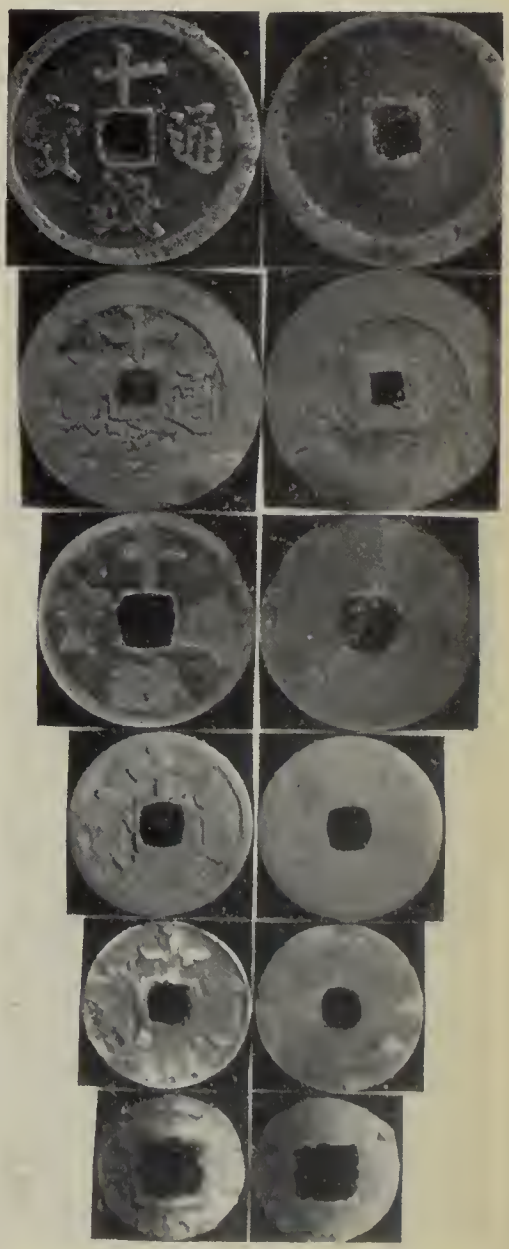
SECTION III
MEDIEVAL COINS

A strong entente with China marked the beginning of medieval Korea. The two countries warred against Japan periodically. The islands of Goto and Tchushima with a few other possessions were lost by Japan as time proceeded, and an attempt by the Japanese to throw off the Korean yoke in the early 1500's resulted in the massacre of a large number of Japanese—but when the Ming Dynasty of China began to fall during the waning years of the 1500's, Korea fell with it. Japan's suppression welled up in the war of 1592-1608 under Toyotomi Hideoyoshi. At the end Korea was required to pay tribute to Japan and give possession of the city of Pusan to the Japanese. Korea was then invaded and devastated once again by a Manchu Army in 1636. The previous Korean king, in siding with the interests of the falling Ming Dynasty, had evoked the displeasure of the Manchus who were fighting for supremacy in China. After invasion and devastation from the other end of the land, Korea paid tribute to the Manchu emperors, and she continued year after year to pay tribute to both Japan and China—to Japan until 1790 and to China until 1895. Small wonder that Korea found solace in hermitage!

The next two sections will deal with the coinages surrounding this history.

When the Korean Dynasty of Yi began in 1392, a new series of coins appeared. King **Yi Tai Jo**, who had overthrown the former dynasty as a militarist, gave instructions for their mintage. With the coming of the new era, much pressure was being put forth in economic and social reformation due to the deteriorated state of those affairs. Issue and circulation of the new pieces did not succeed despite the new monetary units in this series since they were over-valued in accordance with existing standards. The procedure of coinage and issue from large to small makes an interesting pattern of photographed inflation. Few if any coins in the several issues of these came

SIP CHON TONG PO
Ten-Cent Up-To-Date Treasure
circa 1392-1400
Regular-issue coppers; printed style characters in sequence of $\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 4 \quad 3 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$



into use.

The uncirculated specimen (MC #2) is from a cache of early coins discovered in an old stronghold of the Korean Treasury in 1905. Note the file markings of hand-finishing. The smallest pieces (MC #6) were of counterfeit issue contemporaneous with the series.

MC #1 ext. rare 41 mm.

MC #2 scarce 38 mm.

MC #3 rare 34 mm.

MC #4 rare 29 mm.

MC #5 rare 26 mm.

MC #6 rare 23½ mm.
Heavily alloyed copper
(Counterfeit issue)

In 1401, King **Tai Chong** ordered the premier of Korea to issue a paper money bearing the inscription "Yuan Dynasty Currency," and prohibited the use of the remaining few Ko Ryu Dynasty Silver Jars in circulation. Plans for this paper issue had actually been formulated as early as 1339 in imitation of a Chinese paper note introduced in 1287, which accounts for the out-of-place inscription. The issue of this paper money likewise to the issue of moneys before it was not an entire popular success, nor was it practical due to the coarseness and fragility of the paper, but its circulation plodded along for 291 years in the centers of commerce until the invasion of Korea by Japan in 1592. The invasion and war demolished the paper money system.

In 1464, the 9th year of King **Sei Jo,** a strange throwback to one of the ancient forms of exchange medium occurred. It is one of the most outlandish instruments of exchange recorded in the history of the world. Made as a supplement to the unwieldy paper money, it was an arrowhead with a long stem (Tang), and was called **Chun Pei** (Arrow Money). The piece was made exchangeable for four pieces of the paper money. Along the stem were the characters:

八 方 通 貨

translatable to "Up-To-Date Treasure in Eight Directions." This bears reference to the **Eight Diagrams;** symbols of ancient Chinese literature originated by the Chinese scholar **Fu Hsi** in the period of 4000-3500 B.C. His theory was along the line of a religion. He indicated: "From the Great Absolute comes the Tai Kuk*, from the Tai Kuk come the Four Secondary Figures and from those, the Eight Diagrams." These Eight Diagrams are likened to a family of human beings and to eight directions (four of the directions in half-combination such as southwest, northeast, etc.). This information illustrates the connotation "Currency for Everybody Everywhere." Notwithstanding this and the other branch of philosophy behind it (to make one think twice before sacrificing peace and harmony), it was rejected by the people as soon as it was minted and placed for issue as it too was inflationary, besides being inconvenient to carry.

There was no exact alignment existing of the value of paper money as compared with other coins, since coins were rarely used at that time. The Korean people could not understand, reasonably enough, why just another piece of money should be worth the multiple value of an older piece of money since both were seldom seen, especially so if there was no difference in intrinsic value. A law that "an arrow will henceforth be worth four pieces of paper" could not arbitrarily take root. It was necessary to show reasons, and further, the layman had to be shown that it circulated from one to another person without argument. To promulgate news of that type to every corner of the kingdom was impossible, as the Korean government had neither the facilities, the expenses, the employees, the time nor the inclination to accomplish these things. So it was no wonder that their money did not circulate with initial success. Only when it had time to pass from hand to hand and news of its existence from person to person could it gain impetus—yet by the time all this had the chance to happen, the coin was no longer good for what it had been.

CHUN PEI (Arrow Money), 1464
MC #7

No specimen remains in existence. The piece was probably cast in copper.

When Japan's invasion occurred in 1592, her armies were repelled by forces from China after long struggling. The Chinese armies brought silver in a granular form with them to use as money in Korea. This grain-silver along with the few remaining older copper coins and a few Chinese pieces were used for a thirty-year period following the war's onslaught. Barter became almost sovereign once once again as the means of exchange when the paper money system ceased. The Chinese showed ingenuity in paying their soldiers with grain-silver. They well knew that coins of any kind, especially foreign, would be looked upon darkly by the Koreans.

In 1603 the Korean king **Sun Jo** expressed his wish to have some form of money minted in order to aid recovery. A council of national officials resolved that "Our country uses but rice and cloth, so agriculture wanes and the country is impoverished. It is advisable that money should be used and both government and people be enriched." Easily damageable foodstuffs and cloth suffered by barter from hand to hand and could not be stored for any length of time without ill effects. One of the officials at the council, however, spoke of the fact that Korea had no workable copper or iron mines due to the war, and metal would have to be imported at great cost. Korea's poverty could not bear any added expense, so the idea for a coinage was dropped until 1625, the 3rd year of King **In Jo**, at which time recovery had become complete enough for coining the **Cho Sun Tong Po.** Cho Sun is another name for Korea derived from the characters Cho (morning) and Sun (fresh). Looking toward Korea from China was looking where the sun arose freshly in the morning. The name had been used as early as in the first hundred years of the Ki Ja Dynasty (1000 B.C.). Moreover, a Chinese nobleman named **Chao Hsien** had fled to Korea during that time, hence the long-standing general adoption of the name. Chosun is the present name of the country in the Korean language.

The first issues of Cho Sun Tong Po coins were bona fide and not of

multiple value. Resultantly, groceries and restaurants quickly adopted the new coins. Other trade was obliged to follow suit, and for the first time in Korea's history, the coinage began to be popularly received. Unfortunately, later issues saw a reduction

CHO SUN TONG PO
(Korea's Up-To-Date Treasure), circa 1625

Regular-issue coppers; printed style $\frac{1}{2}$ characters reading $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{3}{1}$ unless noted as otherwise.

MC #8 24½ mm.

MC #9 rare 24½ mm. "Error" variety—character No. 3 placed very high up.

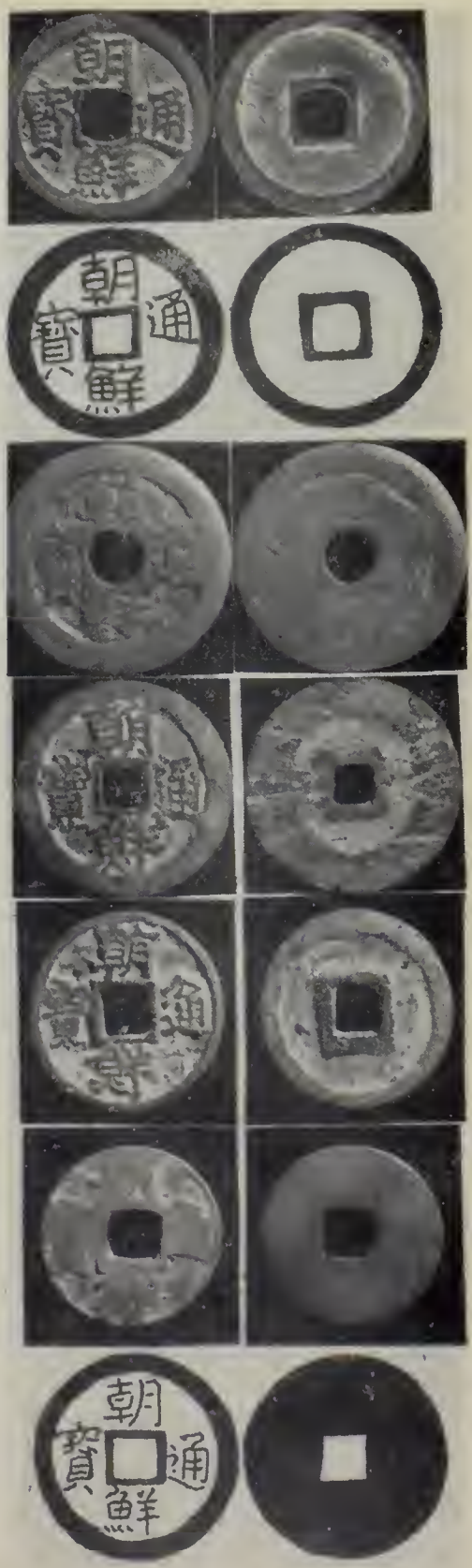
MC #10 Very rare 26½ mm.

MC #11 rare 25 mm. Handwritten style characters.

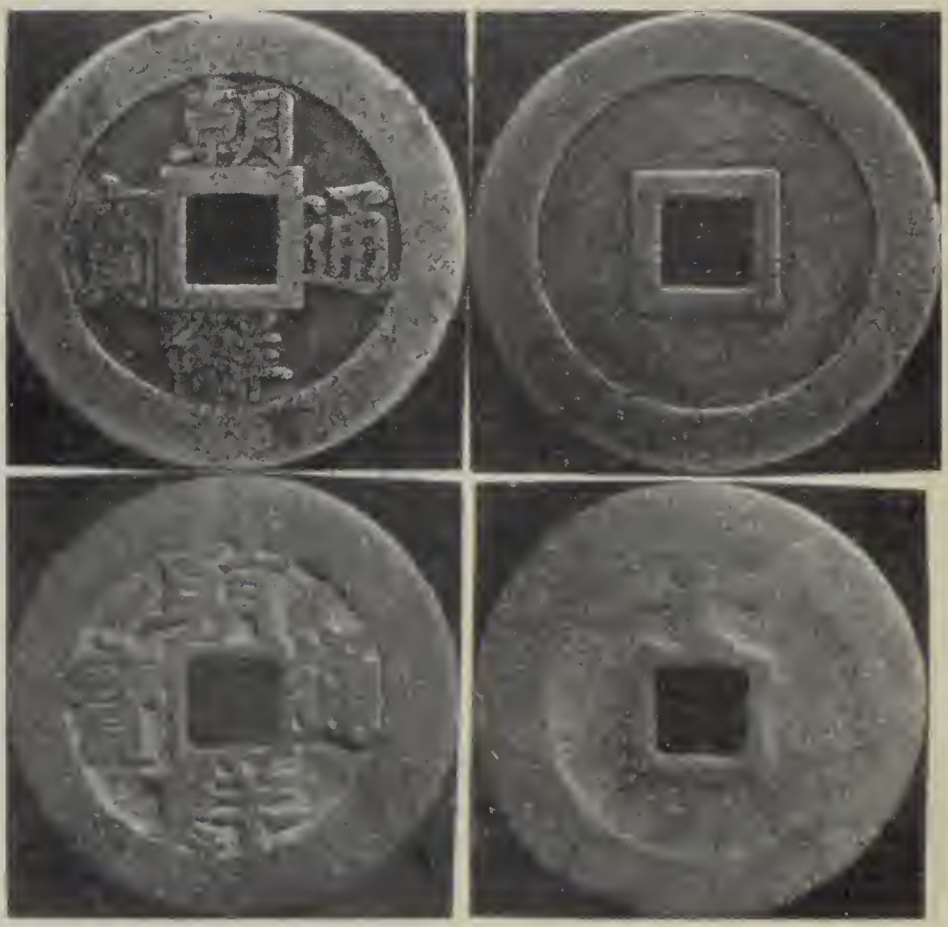
MC #12 rare 23 mm. "Accident" variety—coin slightly oblong. Handwritten style characters.

MC #13 rare 20½ mm. Handwritten style characters.

MC #14 ext. rare 26 mm. Cho Sun Tong Po in **iron.**



Later on a piece of ten times ordinary value appeared. The first specimen of this large size bore no written evaluation, while subsequent coining bore the character for "ten" on the reverse and substantial alloying of the copper. The giant Cho Sun coppers were chiefly used as presentation or temple pieces. They appeared very little in actual circulation.



(above) MC #15 rare 48 mm.
No value on reverse.

(below) MC #16 rare 46 mm.
Value "ten" added to reverse.

More Club News

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. — Attendanee at the 38th anniversary meeting at the Palace Hotel on June 24 totaled 37 members and 22 visitors.

Among guests introduced were Dr. N. A. Bowers, CSNA president; Gilbert D. Eaton, East Bay Coin Club president; Douglas Perham, president of the San Jose Coin Club; Clifford D. Cole, Redwood Empire Coin Club secretary; and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gans, Berkeley, formerly of New York.

John E. Ohls, program chairman, introduced the following exhibitors: Ken P. Allen, U.S. paper money; Clifford H. Bloom, French gold coin; Dr. N. A. Bowers, Chinese crown-size coin from which 90 per eent of the silver had been removed; H. F. Bowker, additions to the PCNS library; M. L. Godby, PCNS and PPIE medals; Rudy Gjurovich, complete current set of the paper and metallic money of Formosa.

G. P. Hatch, money poke used in early San Franeiseo; Roy Hill, PCNS medals of the various society anniversary meetings; Charles V. Kappen, trade dollars of the world showing Chinese ehopmarks; Kurt E. Loret, Argentine and Montana PPIE medals, 1915; John E. Ohls, 1915 **Numismatist** carrying news of the founding of the PCNS.

David L. Redfield, tokens and medals, some of PCNS anniversaries; W. E. Simonsen, U.S. gold certifieates; Nicholas Slobodchikoff, Japanese war proclamations; Paul D. Snedaker, U.S. commemorative coins; Thomas Twohey, English coins; Wilbur Wildes, foreign crowns and pattern pieees; and Henry T. Wrede, California fractional gold and a Norris, Grieg & Norris piece.

Mrs. A. M. Kambish, San Jose, spoke on the New Almaden Mine, an historic mining venture in pioneer days of California. The mine is now being brought back to public attention through a museum which is under her guidance.

The Sept. 30 meeting is planned as a night of CSNA and ANA activity, with review of past conventions and discussion of future ones. Edward Gans will exhibit and speak on ancient coins at the Oct. 28 meeting.

The Society meets the last Wednesday of eaeh month at the Palace Hotel in San Franeisco. All coin collectors are welcome.

—Roy Hill,
Recording Secretary.

NAMES ARE NEWS

RALPH "Curly" MITCHELL was one of the speakers at the recent PNNA annual convention held May 16-17 in Centralia, Washington. President of the association for the past year has been our member, CHRISTIAN M. PETERSEN of Chehalis.

It was estimated that more than 75,000 persons viewed the exhibit of the members of the SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY at the San Diego County Fair. Exhibiting were T. W. WARD, CLIVE FOSS, DR. BRUCE L. WALLACE, ATWOOD L. MacDONALD, "FRENCHY" VIGNEAULT, FRANCIS JONES and L. C. PANOSH. It is planned to make this an annual project of the society.

Only two California names appeared as winners for National Coin Week displays, the SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB taking second for Class "B" Clubs, and BRYAN O. BURKE JR., of San Bernardino, second place for individuals.

WAYNE L. HIGBEE, a past president of the San Diego Numismatic Society, now Personnel Director in Santa Monica, was recently elected secretary-treasurer of the Western Regional Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

MIKE POWILLS, of Chicago, an early member of CSNA, is repeating his 1951 vacation with a trip to Mexico and the ANA convention as a stop on the return trip.

We have it on good authority that CHARLES V. KAPPEN, who spent two years in Korea, Japan and Formosa as a Major in the U.S. Army, is back in San Jose and preparing to resume as professor of Journalism at San Jose State College. Preparing also, we hope, to resume as editor of this publication.

We note from a recent issue of **The Circulated Proof,** publication of the EAST BAY COIN CLUB, that in order to keep Past President ROBERT G. McARTHUR happy, they had to add a Mickey Mouse film to the program.

From the Desk of the Secretary-Treasurer

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Cash on hand April 4, 1953		$ 405.36
Receipts:		
1953 dues	$ 54.00	
Bulletin	200.00	
Merced Convention	946.75	1200.75
Total Receipts		$1606.11
Less Disbursements:		
Postage, Supplies, etc.	$ 57.53	
Printing and Mimeo	10.00	
Bulletin	207.68	
Merced Convention	560.67	835.88
Cash on hand June 15, 1953		$ 770.23

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Membership as of April 4, 1953		360
Additions:		
Admitted	14	
Reinstated	1	15
Total		375
Less Losses:		
Resigned	0	
Deceased	0	
Suspended	0	
Net Membership as of June 15, 1953		375

Note: 319 members have paid 1953 dues.

NEW MEMBERS

560	Brown, B. A.	P.O. Box 213, Fallon, Nevada
561	Came, Melvin E.	132 Broadway, Dover, N.H.
563	Cancvari, Pietro C.	2148 N. Slater St., Santa Rosa, Calif.
562	Hanson, O. F.	1435 Carver, Modesto, Calif.
565	McArthur, Robert G., Jr.	P.O. Box 998, Quincy, Calif.
566	Robbins, J.	12643½ Burbank Blvd., No. Hollywood, Calif.
564	Tomasi, Leroy	726 Tupper St., Santa Rosa, Calif.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

496	Boothe, Charles	10472 Mildred Ave., Garden Grove, Calif.
476	Courtney, L. Coffing	107 S. Fairfield, Dallas, Texas
76	Lan Franco, Robert L.	216 Florence, Anaheim, Calif.

Respectfully submitted,
R. G. McArthur,
Secretary.

14th Convention Planned

Having been awarded the 1954 Spring Convention of CSNA, the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society (San Francisco) is already making plans to make this the numismatic event of the coming year. The dates have been set by President Bowers as April 22-25 with the Bellevue Hotel as the site. Lesley G. Lodge has been named as general chairman with John E. Ohls as vice-chairman.

Merced Sale Price List

Announcement is made by Earl Parker that anyone desiring a price list for the auction sale at the Merced convention may have it by sending him a stamped addressed envelope. There is no charge. The address is: Earl A. Parker, 1254 Market St., San Francisco 2, Calif.